FILTHY CASE IN COURT

SENATOR STEWART REPLIES TO

THE GLASSCOCK CHARGES.

Says the Couple Are Blackmailers

and Should Have No Standing in

Court-Letters and Affidavits.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 .- Affidavits and

letters were filed to-day in the Supreme

Court of the District of Columbia in the

divorce case of Glasscock versus Glass-

cock, on behalf of Senator Stewart, in sup-

port of a suggestion to the court that the

case ought to be dismissed on the ground

that it was not brought in good faith; that

the parties are in collusion, and that the al-

leged offense is condoned by continuing

their marriage relations, and that the ob-

ject is not divorce, but extortion and black-

mail. The papers are very voluminous, cov-

ering thirty-five typewritten pages. Some

of the matter is of such a scandalous and

obscene character that it cannot be re-

peated. It embodies the statements of de-

tectives, police officers, porters and attend-

ants of the Senator's private room, and offi-

cers neighbors of the Glasscocks and a

number of Mrs. Glasscock's letters to the

The first papers give the Senator's letters

to Campbell Carrington, attorney for Mrs.

Glasscock, wherein the Senator gives the

circumstances already published of Mrs.

Glasscock's importuning him. The letter

closed with the solemn assurance that there

has been no improper relations with the

woman. A letter from Glasscock to the

Senator is next given. It declares that the

Senator has destroyed his home and happi-

ness. "I have had a thousand impulses,"

it continued, "to shoot you down on sight, like a dog. That is the punishment you deserve." But Glasscock continues that he will not become a murderer for a worthless woman. He declares that he does not want

any of the Senator's money, but seeks only

Affidavits of M. D. Morris, formerly chief of police, of Roanoke, Va., and William E.

Schank, a policeman there, recite that, in 1891, the Glasscocks lived there and that

the husband had the wife arrested for base

conduct and soliciting men on the streets.

The officers tell of the dramatic court scene,

in which Mrs. Glasscock swooned when ac-

cused by her husband. The case was dismissed on the ground, as the officers swear, that the court thought them to be impostors. The court records have mysteriously disappeared. William R. Abell, makes affidavit that he met Mrs. Glasscock on the street, flirted with her and called at her

Letters from Mrs. Glasscock to Senator Stewart are also given. One letter says her

husband has begun divorce proceedings and

Senator.

OWENS THE NOMINEE

So Declared by the Ashland District Democratic Committee.

His Plurality Was 255 and Total Vote 8,074, to 7,819 Cast for Breckinridge and 3,406 for Settle.

END OF A BITTER CONTEST

Final Letter of Protest Filed by the Defeated Congressman.

The Committee Forced to Revise One of Its Resolutions and Eliminate Matter Obnoxious to Mr. Owens.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 22. The Democratic congressional committee of the Ashland district to-day declared Owens the nominee of the party by a plurality of 255 votes. The figures as announced by the committee are as follows: Owens, 8,074; Breckinridge, 7,819; Settle, 3,406.

The committee was called to order by Chairman Field McLeod at 12:30 o'clock p. m., with all members present. A protest against Chairman McLeod voting and a decision of Chairman Carroll, of the State committee, deciding that McLeod could vote only in case of a tie, was filed in behalf of Breckinridge. The protest stated that he did not intend to file any formal contest of the committee's decision, and the committee's decision puts an end to the whole thing. Judge Cantrill was scored on account of his judicial action in regard to the injunction granted in Bourbon county restraining the officers from swearing voters to support the nominee. In his protest Colonel Breckinridge referred to Judge Cantrill as his bitter personal enemy. The protest is addressed to the "Democratic committee of the Seventh congressional district." It reads:

"Under the statutes of Kentucky and the order on this committee you are duly authorized and constituted the governing authorized and constituted the governing authority empowered to count the votes received by the candidates in the primary election of Sept. 15 and to declare the candidate receiving the highest number of votes the nominee of the Democratic party in this district, and you alone have the power to determine upon the form and manner of the proceedings you will take to discharge this duty. In case of a contest you, and you alone, have the power to hear and determine such contest and detest you, and you alone, have the power to hear and determine such contest and decide who shall be entitled to the nomination, and you owe to the Democratic party of the district and to your sense of right that the duties imposed upon you shall not be performed by any one else, nor shall they be encroached upon. You, and you alone, have the power to prescribe what political qualifications shall be possessed by such legal voters as reside within the district and desire to participate in that primary, and you, and you alone, have the right to determine whether the rules laid down by you and in which were necessarily incorporated the provisions of the statutes have been complied with.

"I deem it a duty I owe to the Democratic party of the district, to my friends and to myself, to state this principle and protest against any action of any judge, county committee of any county, or private individual which, encroaches, or attempts to encroach, upon your exclusive jurisdiction; so that whatever has been done in this primary may not be held to be a precedent to be used hereafter for

done in this primary may not be held to be a precedent to be used hereafter for the want of an open and formal protest against it. I formally protest against the action of the judge of the Fourteenth judicial district in the issual of the extraordinary order in the case of W. E. Sims and others. This committee met on Sept. 8 and adopted certain rules. The plaintiffs waited until the afternoon of Friday, the 14th, having had ample time to take such steps as they deemed necessary and give proper notice to me or to the nominal defendants, so that a hearing might have been had. This delay was known to that judge, and was of itself a cause for refusal to issue any restraining order. been for many years my bitter personal enemy, permitting and participating in malignant attacks upon me in many parts of the country, and was also a heated political enemy, his action becomes the more ex-traordinary. This action in and of itself would justify me in making a contest and justify this committee in refusing to de-clare the beneficiary of such conduct the

nominee of the party.
"I also deem it my duty to solemnly avow that I have not the shadow of a doubt that I have received, as against William C. Owens, of Scott county, a majority of the legal Democratic votes of this district, and that I am legally entitled to be declared the nominee of the Democratic party in this district. The inexplicable increase in the votes cast at this primary over the vote cast in 1892 would be sufficient reason to require of this committee an investigation. I append to this a comparative table of the votes cast for Mr. Cleveland and myself in 1892 and for Governor in 1891 in the eight counties constituting this district, and the vote cast at the recent primary, showing an apparent increase of over 2,500 voters. And this increase is mainly in the counties of Fayette, Franklin and Scott. The increase in the county of Franklin, which is nearly 33 per cent., accounts for the plurality received by my competitor in that county, as does the increase in the county of Scott, which is about 30 per cent., account for the majority received in the county of Scott, and the almost, but not quite, so marvelous increase in the county of Woodford, explains the majority received there. This increase can be accounted for only by the fact of the illegal votes received by the judges at the various precincts; and the apparent plurality received by W. C. Owens is the result of this fraudulent additional vote, and will be so understood by the party in the district and by the State, and the declaration of his nomination will be accepted as the triumph of this fraud.

"But under all the circumstances I do not feel called upon to make a formal contest or to oppose the declaration of his nomination upon the face of the returns, for while I repudiate the claim that the result as shown upon the face of the returns ought always to be accepted as one, the admission of which necessarily results in causing additional frauds by holding out inducements to their perpetration, I accept the result in this election rather than enter upon a contest which, in my judgment, would result in the election of a Republican in this district in permanent estrangement in many parts of the district and the per-petuation of a strife which threatens the peace of many neighborhoods. I have not the slightest doubt that the contest would result in a declaration of my nomination, but this is not enough to justify me in entering upon such a contest when other results would indubitably follow. I, therefore, take this means of notifying your body that I do not intend to contest the declaration of the nomination based upon the face of the returns. I would feel that I had not performed the duty I owe to my friends everywhere, but especially in Scott county, if I did not enter my protest against the action of the committee of Scott county in this primary.

"First—In the apportionment and appointment of the judges of election, which was only rectified after I had appealed to

"Second-Against its refusal to forward the proofs upon which it acted to this com-

"Third-Against its wholly inexcus-able refusal to permit me to obtain a copy of the names of the voters in Georgetown at the late primary, so that I might make such investigation as I desired and as was

my right. "I charge upon that committee the deliberate purpose to defraud me out of the nomination, and I now put upon record in this way these proofs so that the charge and the proof may remain a part of the permanent record of the political history of this district, and that the party and the country may know that the nomination would not have been obtained if an honest election, fairly conducted, had been held in the county of Scott.

"No man can estimate the importance of each Democratic vote in the next House of Representatives. I have given many years of labor to the cause of Democracy, and especially to the revision of the tariff. I of the Democratic party in the next House, even though I am the victim of fraud committed in this district. I believe also that wrong can be better righted within the party without the rupture of the party than by its rupture. I, therefore, in anticipation of your action, announce my submission to your declaration and my purpose to support the nominee in whose favor you will make that declaration." The committee then proceeded to have

read the certified vote of each county, as

shown by chairmen from various countles, as follows: Counties. Breckinridge. Owens. Settle. Woodford 6691,9741,002

Owens's plurality over Breckinridge, 255 Major Johnson, of Fayette, then presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:
"Wheras, This committee did at its last meeting provide that a man should be a

legal voter, a Democrat and intend in good faith to support the nominee of the party to be entitled to participate in the Democratic primary; and,
"Wheras, Certain persons invoked the
power of a cour; and had the provisions of
the election law which gave effect to these

laudable and time-honored principles sus-pended in one county of the district and re-laxed in others to the extent that the election was not held under the law and the regulations; therefore, "Resolved, That W. C. Owens, on the face of the returns, having a plurality of 255 votes, we declare him the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district and urge

all good Democrats to give him a hearty support."
Major Johnson also introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:
"Resolved, That the poll or stub book, registration books and certificates of the

officers of election relating to the primary election held on the 15th inst., be retained by the chairmen of the respective county committee and be held by them subject to the right of any of the candidates, or any Democrat to inspect and make copies of

The committee then adjourned. Hon. W. C. Owens, on learning that the committee had passed, without a dissenting vote, the resolution declaring him the nom-inee, and handicapping him by a preamble censuring Judge Cantrill and announcing that his nomination was the result of fraud and the Judge's abuse of power, expressed his indignation and refused to accept the nomination under such terms. His friends had the committee called together again, when Dr. Bishop moved that the resolution be reconsidered. This carried by a vote of 6 to 3, the nays being Johnston, of Fayette; Vincent, of Oldham, and Gaines, of Franklin. The following substitute was then offered by Dr. Bishop:

fered by Dr. Bishop:
"Resolved, That Hon. W. C. Owens, having received a plurality of 255 votes of the total number of votes cast at the primary election held on Sept. 15, be and he is hereby declared to be the Democratic candi-date for Congress in this (the Seventh) district, and we urge all Democrats to give him a hearty support, all of which shall be certified to the officers as required by This was adopted. Another resolution criticising Judge Cantrill was defeated, 4

Congressman Hooker Defeated. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 22 .- At Canton, Miss., this morning, J. G. Spencer, of Claiborne county, was nominated by the Democratic congressional convention of the Seventh Mississippi district, to succeed Charles E. Hooker. One thousand ballots

were taken. Hill Heads Two Delegations. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.-Senator David B. Hill was to-day elected to head the Democratic delegations on both the Cleve-land-Herrick and Hill Democratic tickets from the Fourth assembly district of Al-

bany county. Does Cleveland Favor Lamont? BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 22.-President Cleveland refuses to discuss the published statement that he favors Secretary of War Daniel Lamont for Governor of New York. Secretary Lamont has gone to New York.

Doolittle Renominated. SPOKANE, Sept. 22.-The Republican State convention has made the following nominations: W. H. Doolittle, Tacoma, re-nominated for Congress; S. C. Hyde, Spo-kane, Supreme Judge.

TO HAVE MORE POWER

SATOLLI'S AUTHORITY TO BE EN-LARGED BY THE VATICAN.

Bishop Kenne Says, However, This Does Not Mean the Establishment of an American Pope.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 .- Bishop Keane, dean of the Catholic University of America, gave the information to-day, as a result of his recent audiences with the Pope, that the latter would, in the encyclical letter soon to be issued, set forth for the first time certain important enlargements in the functions, authority and dignity of the apostolic delegation in the United States, over which Monsignor Satolli presides. Bishop Keane says he is impressed with the desirability of establishing the papal legation here on a basis commensurate with the extent and character of this county. The detalls of how this would be accomplished the Bishop does not state, as they will be made known in the encyclical. It is probable, however, that the jurisdiction will be so enlarged that the authority will be supreme in this country and will not be subject to appeals to Rome. At present his offices are largely those of mediator, and bishops, priests or other parties have the right to carry the case to Rome. Bishop Keane says he believes in order and discipline, and that while no authoritative statement of the plans can be made, yet the general purposes of the Pope are to fully cover in the encyclical a proper enlargement of the dignity of the American ablegate. The Bishop said this does not mean the establishment of an American "Pope," as sometimes suggested, as the supreme authority of the American ablegate would extend to cases of dispute and would be in the nature of a supreme court. subject, however, to the papal power on all questions outside of those of church

discussion and procedure. Concerning the permanency of Monsignor Satolli in America, Bishop Keane says the Pope is thoroughly pleased with the ablegate's work here, as he shares in every particular and personal view of the Pope in the great church and national questions. His recall would only be in order to confer additional dignities on him, and his suc-cessor would have the Monsignor's views in every particular on questions of policy. It would be so difficult, however, for another ablegate to be chosen who so nearly reflects Pope Leo's desire that Bishop Keane regards Monsignor Satolli as a per-

Bishop Keane was asked if the raising of the dignity and authority of Monsignor Satolli's mission was likely to be brought about by creating the ablegate a cardinal. "That might be," said the Bishop. "It is, of course, settled beyond question that Mgr. Satolli will be made a cardinal. Whether, however, it will be next month or next year, or when, is not so certain. There is always a vacancy, as the full number of cardinals is seventy, and there are but fifty-five at the present time." The Bishop added that the reports that he had brought back information that two red hats would soon be bestowed on American prelates was unwarranted.

Bishop Keane said that he had read with great regret an article by Bishop Spalding in the current North American Review, ascribing the growth of the A. P. A. movement to the discontent over the appointment of Mgr. Satolli as ablegate to this country. The Bishop said he had informed the Pope, in response to inquiries, that the A. P. A. was a passing expression of bigotry and was no longer effective. Under these circumstances, Bishop Spalding's article was unfortunate and ill-timed, and would be painful to Mgr. Satolli. Cardinal Gibbons had expressed to the Pope similar regret at the statements. Bishop Keane says the parochial school question is closed at Rome, and Archbishop Ireland's position has been thoroughly upheld.

Last, but Not Least.

The last day of the "Last Days of Pom-per" occurred night before last, they couldn't last forever, so that's the last of it. But you'll never hear the last of Hommel's Extra Dry. It's too good a thing. Push it along. Metzger & Co. sell it. Tel.

Public Opinion

Is undoubtedly a great factor in municipal affairs. It also is in deciding the best quality in malt beverages. It has repeatedly pronounced the "Home Brew" and "Columbia" the leaders. In bottles. Tele-

SPEECH BY ALLISON

IOWA'S SENATOR DISSECTS PHASES OF THE TARIFF BILL.

the short session next winter. Everybody knows, or ought to know, that this Gorman bill with whatever merit it has and with all its demerits must stand until another House of Representatives is elected, and if the next House shall be Democratic they promise and pledge their party that there shall be a renewed agitation of this subject and that the war of extermination shall go on until the Democratic policy for revenue only is established. The cry comes from the President, from the leaders in the House and from a section of the Senate, and from the leading organs of Democratic opinion in the country—it is echoed from every stump and is shouted where Democrats congregate. They ask you, the farmers, the manufacturers, the merchants, the mechanics, and the laborers of Iowa, to join in this cry and make it effective at the polls by voting for Democratic or Populist candidates.

"We will not do it in Iowa. We will give them the answer that Vermont has given, the answer that Maine has given, the answer that Oregon has given, an unbroken Republican delegation from Iowa to the next House." He Shows that Democracy Has Sacrificed Farmers of the North and Aided Planters of the South.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Sept. 22.-Senator Allison opened the Republican campaign here by delivering a speech that was liberally

The Senator first reviewed the work of the Republican party from the time it came into power, in March, 1863, until the 4th of March, 1893, when it lost control of all branches of the government. He followed this with a statement showing the country's rapid increase in wealth, most of which was due to the wise legislation enacted by Republicans. Then he said:

"Our commerce, our manufactures and our agriculture have grown side by side. Of these latter products 90 per cent. have found a market at home. Our manufactures have grown from a production of \$5,-000,000,000 in 1880 to \$9,000,000,000 in 1890. Our internal commerce has grown almost beyond computation. We nearly doubled our railway mileage, carrying by rail eight times as many passengers as the total population and moving 640,000,000 tons of freight in 1890. in 1890. Our external commerce has increased year by year, reaching its maximum of \$2,000,000,000 in 1892, under the Mc-

"Our laborers have received better wages by one-half than have any laborers on the face of the globe, and twice as much as most of them in Europe. These wages steadly advanced, whether measured in money or in purchasing power of the com-forts of life, until and during 1891 and 1892 all were employed at these wages who desired employment. Farmers received between 1880 and 1892 fair prices for their crops, with the exception of 1888 and 1893, when corn and wheat were low. A careful estimate of the total value of the wheat, corn, oats and barley crop of 1891 was \$1,-651,000,000; meat products approximately \$900,000,000; cotton, \$300,000,000; butter, \$200,-000,000; eggs, \$200,000,000, and so on. All this was a natural prosperity growing out of our public policy and from the fact that this sixty-two millions of people, or that portion of them capable of doing work, estimated at 24,000,000, were all at work earning fair wages, or producing things that found a ready and remunerative market, as in proportion to work and wages, is the ning power of the people. Thus the farmer in his field, the mechanic in his shop, the toilers in the factory, the merchant in his store, the men engaged in transportation, the domestic and the day laborer were all occupied and all consuming the products thus created, and all contributing to the aggregate of prosperity. This was the situation in outline when Grover Cleveland again became President of the United States and a Democratic Congress

THE NEW TARIFF LAW. The Senator then spoke of the financial and business distress that came with the advent of Democracy to power, and showed conclusively that the depression was due to fear that the ruling party would carry out its threats to paralyze the industries of the North to appease the free-traders of the South. Mr. Allison next took up the present tariff law and the events leading to its enactment. He said:

"The body of the party in the House and the President denounce the bill because it des give protection in spots to the American producer, permitting our laborers to continue work on a reduced scale of wages, and they promise that this war on our in-dustries shall go on until their plans and purposes are executed. But neither the House bill nor the Senate amendments were constructed upon the principle proclaimed in the Democratic platform of 1892. Favoritism ran through every feature of the bill as it came from the House. Every Southern industry except sugar had the element of protection in its framework; and sugar was protected by a bounty, wherever a Southern industry was touched a gentle Southern industry was touched a gentle hand was laid upon it or no hand at all. In the Northern States special industries were selected for slaughter. As respects every agricultural product of the North, such duty and rates of duty were provided as would enable the farmers of the Dominion of Canada to bring their products into our country unimpeded by revenue duties even, and without protection to our agriculture, and resulting in great loss of revenue.

"Wool, an important agricultural produc-tion of twenty-one States, was placed on the free list. Rice and the agricultural productions of a few Southern States was given a protection of 89 per cent. Tobacco, largely produced in the South, was left practically unchanged, although its manufacture in various forms is honeycombed with trusts and agreements to maintain prices. The duty on barley was reduced more than 60 per cent., and the duty on malt was increased 11 per cent. Duties were levied upon raw materials and finished products were put upon the free list. "The great industries of the country, such as iron and steel, cotton fabrics, except those made in the South, were placed at a rate of duty to encourage the largest importations from abroad and the smallest production at home. Many of the woolen manufactures were so reduced as to close their mills, whilst manufacturers of boots and shoes, of leather, and of paper in all its forms, remain practically as provided for in the act of 1890, with sufficient protection to enable the producers here to hold the market.

"Cotton ties were placed upon the free list, although the iron or steel from which they are made was made dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem in the House and in-creased to 30 per cent. in the Senate. Du-ties were reduced all along the line on spirits, wine and malt liquors imported, making an aggregate reduction of more than \$1,500,000 in the revenue. The revenue from laces, embroideries, silks, plushes and kid gloves and kindred articles of luxury were reduced to the extent of \$9,000,000. So that this bill, as it passed the House, was full of inconsistencies and incongruities, whether as a measure for revenue or protection. They marked many industries for absolute destruction, and others for gradual decay, and others were preserved without change. But in all this adjustment they reduced the revenue seventy-five mli-lions, creating a present deficit of that sum and a permanent deficit of from \$25,000,000

to \$50,009,000. A COMPLETE CHANGE OF POLICY. These are some of the details of the House bill before it reached the Senate. They went beyond any public declaration heretofore made as respects the method of raising revenue to support the government. * * It was said over and over again on the stump that duties sufficient to meet the expenditures of the government, supplemented by excise taxes upon distilled spirits and tobacco, would incidentally give the American producer all the protection he needed, as also the required revenue, and it was not contemplated that internal taxes would be increased, except, perhaps, an increase on distilled spirits. So that without the sanction of any party and without previous debate this House bill completely changed the policy of taxation which had uniformly prevailed, whether levied on the basis of free trade or protection, from the foundation of the government up to this time.' "It has been truly said over and over again in the Senate debate that this bill, wanting in consistency, and failing in revenue could have at no time received a majority of the Democratic votes in the Senate. The Democratic Senators rfom the great producing States like New York, Ohio and New Jersey, and even Maryland, Alabama and Louisiana, all Democratic except Ohio, were not willing that this House adjustment should stand as the Democratic bill on the subject of revenue, and although there was a great difference of opinion in the Senate among Democrats, there being extremists there, as in the House, who would gladly have accepted the House bill or made it even more radical in the direction of free trade, yet for success they yielded to this conservative force in the Senate, and without going into detail, at this monment it became apparent that no bill could pass that body that did not at least make a pretense of giving a fair protection to many of the great industries of the country, especially those located in the States I have named, and the amendments made in the Senate were made not only to increase revenue but to satisfy, in part, at least, the sentiment of protection in the States I have named. "Of course this departure did not and does not satisfy the controlling influences and forces of the Democratic party, and

the Senators who engineered the trading

forces in the Senae to secure protection for certain industries are bitterly denounced by their party. It does not satisfy President Cleveland, who joins in this denunciation, and therefore insteal of having a season of rest and stability, as respects our great production, we are told from every stump that this adjustment and arrangement of the Senate—this Gorman bill so-called—shall be unturned and

man bill so-called-shall be upturned and

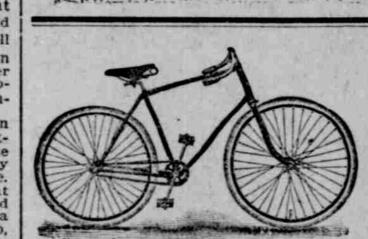
uprooted and a more radical measure sub-stituted if the Democrats shall again se-cure a majority of the House. Of course

nobody believes that this will be done at

adds: "We have been caught up with."
She asks for assistance and threatens to
employ a lawyer if she does not hear from
him by the Tuesday following. Detective
Elder tells how he shadowed the Glasscocks and how the husband remained on
the outside while the wife called on the the outside, while the wife called on the Senator with the evident purpose of coming on the scene after. Affidavits of a number of neighbors of the Glasscock's tell in detail of their living together after the divorce proceedings were begun. Torturing Disfiguring Skin Diseases Instantly Relieved CUTICURA Great

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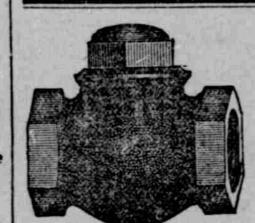
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